



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to the Wisconsin collector,—“Nordamerika Wisconsin. Winke für auswanderer von Dr. Carl de Haas. Farmer in Wisconsin.” This is described as the second edition, with three views and a map of Wisconsin. The statement is made that the first edition of one thousand copies was sold within four weeks. “Gedichte von Henriette Davidis, second edition,” is also advertised. This book was printed by the Groteschen Buchdruckerei in Arnsberg.

These three books are probably the earliest volumes of verse written and published by Wisconsin poets. They are of interest not only because of this fact but because each one relates in some way to Wisconsin.

OSCAR WEGELIN

MEMORANDUM ON THE SPELLING OF “JOLLIET”¹

Usage in spelling names was very irregular in the seventeenth century. People spelled a name (or a word) just as it came into their minds to do so, without fixed rules or custom. Thus the spelling of the name of the discoverer of the Mississippi was varied—all the following forms being used: Joliet, Jolliet, Jolyet, Jollyet. Sometimes all forms were employed in the same document. Marquette in writing an account of his explorations speaks of his companion as “Jolyet,” “Jollyet,” and “Jolliet” indifferently.²

Under such circumstances it remains to be decided what the present usage is, and on what facts it is based. Many, indeed most English writers, follow Parkman, the greatest of our historians who have written on this subject, and use the form with one “l”—“Joliet.” This has become a part of geographical usage, and we have, for instance, Joliet, Illinois and Indiana, and Mount Joliet. And Dr. R. G. Thwaites, in his *Jesuit Relations*,² uses the one “l” in his spelling of the name. Later, however, Doctor Thwaites became convinced that the double “l” was the better form and often so remarked to his assistants.

¹This memorandum was prepared for submission to the Committee on State Affairs of the Wisconsin Assembly in April, 1917. A bill had been introduced in the assembly by the committee which provided that the name “Joliet” should be given to the state park at the mouth of the Wisconsin River. As a result of the memorandum, the bill was amended by substituting the spelling “Jolliet” in the name of the park.

²R. G. Thwaites, *The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* (Cleveland, 1896-1901), LIX, 86, 121, 123, 159.

The change from "Joliet" to "Jolliet" is based first on the constant custom of French writers, both in the Old World and the New. Pierre Margry, the great French archivist, the most learned man of his time concerning New France documents, always speaks of Jolliet. Félix Martin of the Jesuit order, who wrote in 1861, uses Jolliet. Father Tailhan, the learned editor of Perrot's *Memoire*, uses Jolliet. The same is true of John G. Shea, Henri Harrisse, Abbé Ferland, and Jolliet's latest biographer, Ernest Gagnon, who in 1902 published a life of Jolliet derived from many newly discovered and hitherto unpublished manuscripts. All these authors were familiar with the seventeenth-century documents in the original form. They decided that "Jolliet" was used more often and more consistently than any other form, though all of them would admit that in many documents the spelling "Joliet" may be found. For example, the baptismal register³ spells the name by which Jolliet was christened, "Joliet." While still a boy in the convent at Quebec he was known as young Joliet.⁴

After Jolliet entered active life the name was usually spelled with two "i's." His earliest voyage is reported by the Sulpician, Galinée, who met him in 1669 at the head of Lake Erie and calls him "le sieur Jolliet."⁵ In 1671 he took part in the pageant of Sault Ste. Marie, when he was again spoken of as "le sieur Jolliet."⁶ Father Claude Dablon, who first reported the voyage of 1673, says, August 1, 1674, "le sieur Jolliet" has come back from the West.⁷ Count de Frontenac, the governor-general of New France, in his first mention of the voyager, speaks of him as "Joliet";⁸ but thereafter in reporting his voyage and mentioning his maps he always writes the name "Jolliet."⁹ Several unsigned documents of the same period refer to him as "Jolliet."¹⁰ In 1677 a concession in Illinois

³ Cited by Ernest Gagnon, *Louis Jolliet, decouvreur du Mississippi et du pays des Illinois*. . . . (Quebec, 1902), 2.

⁴ R. G. Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, XXX, 181; L, 191.

⁵ L. P. Kellogg, *Early Narratives of the Northwest* (New York, 1917), 191-92.

⁶ P. Margry, *Découvertes et Etablissements des Français* (Paris, 1876-86), I, 96.

⁷ R. G. Thwaites, *Jesuit Relations*, LVIII, 92, 102.

⁸ Margry, I, 255.

⁹ *Ibid.*, 257; Henri Harrisse, *Notes pour Servir a la histoire . . . de la nouvelle France et des pays adjacents 1545-1700* (Paris, 1872, 131, 133).

¹⁰ Margry, I, 259-62.

was refused to "le sieur Jolliet."¹¹ In 1680 a concession of the island of Anticosti was made to "Jolliet."¹² Many more similar documents could be cited showing that the prevalent use in the seventeenth century was the form "Jolliet."

Lastly, how did the man himself write his name? A map published in Dr. R. G. Thwaites's *Jesuit Relations*,¹³ gives in the cartouche a letter signed "Joliet." This has usually been supposed to be the explorer's writing. A glance, however, at two authentic signatures will convince that he never wrote the name on the map. The first signature is from a tracing secured by Henry Legler for an article in the Wisconsin Historical Society *Proceedings*, 1905, page 169. The second is the signature to the marriage contract of which a facsimile is given in Gagnon, page 122. A glance will show that these two names were written by the same hand, and both are spelled "Jolliet."

In view, therefore, of first, the usage of the best French authors; second, the usage of the latter part of the seventeenth century, or contemporary usage; and third, the signature of the explorer himself, the spelling "Jolliet" is believed to be the proper one.

LOUISE P. KELLOGG

THE FIRST EDITION OF THE ZENGER TRIAL, 1736¹

The Wisconsin Historical Society recently purchased an important file of the *New York Weekly Journal*, consisting of 136 numbers, ranging from December 17, 1733 to July 11, 1737. Bound in the same volume with these issues of the second newspaper printed in New York is an imprint of excessive rarity—namely, the first edition of *A Brief Narrative of the Case and Tryal of John Peter Zenger*, 1736. Probably only one other copy—that in the New York Public Library—is extant. It is a folio of forty pages, printed by Zenger himself, without a separate title-page. At the head of the first page is this title: "A Brief Narrative of the Case and Try/al of John Peter Zenger, Printer of the/ *New York weekly Journal*." The caption set between rows of printer's ornaments,

¹¹ *Ibid.*, 329.

¹² Gagnon (see *ante*), 157.

¹³ LXVIII, 86.

¹ Reprinted by permission from the *New York Nation*, February 22, 1917.